

RELIEF OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE FOREIGN
SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES WHO, WHILE IN THE COURSE
OF THEIR RESPECTIVE DUTIES, SUFFERED LOSSES OF PERSONAL
PROPERTY BY REASON OF WAR CONDITIONS

OCTOBER 7 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 15), 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TUNNELL, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1382]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1382) for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass without amendment.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to pay designated sums of money, to various persons listed in the bill, representing the value of reasonable and necessary personal property lost by the claimants as a result of war conditions.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

This bill is for the relief of 81 different persons who were in the employ of the United States, and who by reason of war conditions have suffered financial losses. The claims as originally filed amounted to \$285,153.91, and were filed in 96 separate claims. Five of the claims were denied in full, 2 were withdrawn, and 8 were deferred. These claims were considered by a Claim Board established by the State Department composed of the Assistant Secretary of State, the Legal Adviser, and the Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration. This Board has considered the evidence in each case as to the remaining 81 claims, aggregating \$243,882.34, and has recommended a reduction of \$102,844.73, leaving a total amount of \$141,037.61 recommended for payment.

The President, by communication of July 5, 1943, recommends the payment of this amount. The Secretary of State requests that an appropriation of \$141,037.61 be made to satisfy the claims included

"In the computation of the retired pay of officers heretofore or hereafter retired with pay at the rate of 2½, 3, or 4 per centum of the active-duty pay received by them at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of years of service for which entitled to credit in the computation of their pay on the active list, not to exceed a total of 75 per centum of said active-duty pay, active duty performed by such retired officers subsequent to the date of their retirement shall be counted for the purpose of computing percentage rates and increases with respect to their retired pay. The increases shall be at the rate of 2½, 3, or 4 per centum for each year of active duty and a fractional year of six months or more shall be considered a full year in computing the number of years: *Provided*, That the increased retired pay of such retired officers shall in no case exceed 75 per centum of the active-duty pay as authorized by existing law.

"The retired pay of any officer heretofore retired under the provisions of section 24b, National Defense Act, June 3, 1916, as amended, who served in any capacity as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to November 12, 1918, shall be 75 per centum of his active-duty pay: *Provided*, That no back pay, allowances, or other emoluments shall be held to accrue for any period prior to June 1, 1942, as a result of the enactment of this paragraph.

"The retired pay of any officer of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act who served in any capacity as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to November 12, 1918, hereafter retired under any provision of law, shall, unless such officer is entitled to retired pay of a higher grade, be 75 per centum of his active-duty pay at the time of his retirement.

"*The retired pay of any officer of the Army retired between the dates of June 29, 1922, and January 1, 1923, who served in any capacity as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to November 12, 1918, who has not less than ten years' commissioned service, shall be 75 per centum of his active-duty pay.*"



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The purpose of the proposed legislation is to pay designated sums of money, to various persons listed in the bill, representing the value of reasonable and necessary personal property lost by the claimants as a result of war conditions.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

This bill is for the relief of 81 different persons who were in the employ of the United States, and who by reason of war conditions have suffered financial losses. The claims as originally filed amounted to \$285,153.91, and were filed in 96 separate claims. Five of the claims were denied in full, 2 were withdrawn, and 8 were deferred. These claims were considered by a Claim Board established by the State Department composed of the Assistant Secretary of State, the Legal Adviser, and the Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration. This Board has considered the evidence in each case as to the remaining 81 claims, aggregating \$243,882.34, and has recommended a reduction of \$102,844.73, leaving a total amount of \$141,037.61 recommended for payment.

The President, by communication of July 5, 1943, recommends the payment of this amount. The Secretary of State requests that an appropriation of \$141,037.61 be made to satisfy the claims included

in the bill. The amounts in the bill do correspond with the amounts recommended for the individual claims. Certain of these claims have been reduced by the amount of war-risk insurance premiums in addition to reductions in valuation. The claims are divided into two classes: (1) Those resulting from bombings or by the confiscation of property by enemy military or civil authorities which have been listed geographically; and (2) those resulting from the disruption of overland transportation systems and from submarine activity of the enemy.

Appended hereto is the report of the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 8, 1943.

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report from the Secretary of State to the end that legislation may be enacted appropriating the sum of \$141,037.61 for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who have sustained losses by reason of war conditions which have been prevailing in all parts of the world during the past 5 years.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

(Enclosure: Report from the Secretary of State, July 5, 1943.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 5, 1943.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit, with a view to its transmission to Congress, the following report and recommendations in relation to claims of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States for reimbursement of losses sustained by them by reason of war conditions which have been prevailing in all parts of the world during the past 5 years.

The Department has received 96 claims, aggregating \$235,153.91, for consideration by a Claim Board established in pursuance of Departmental Order No. 1082, dated August 20, 1942. Of this number 5 claims have been denied in full, 2 have been withdrawn, and 8 have been deferred. The remaining 81 claims, aggregating \$243,882.34, after careful scrutiny and evaluation by the Board, have been reduced by \$102,844.73 or approximately 42 percent of the declared aggregate amount claimed; and these claims, in the remaining amount of \$141,037.61, are recommended herein for consideration by the Congress.

For more convenient consideration the claims have been placed in two general categories:

1. Those resulting from bombings or by the confiscation of property by enemy military or civil authorities, which have been listed geographically.
2. Those resulting from the disruption of overland transportation systems and from submarine activity of the enemy.

A description of the conditions giving rise to the claim, the amount of the claim, the reductions made as the result of the Board's examination, and the amount approved and recommended to be appropriated for reimbursement are set forth in each claim.

GREAT BRITAIN

Subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany, Germany embarked upon an intensive aerial warfare against Great Britain.

Claim of Theodore C. Achilles, Foreign Service officer, class VIII.

From May 11, 1939, until July 9, 1941, Mr. Achilles was assigned to the Embassy at London. His wife and family were with him. Because of the danger of bombing by German air forces he sent his family to the United States and in the spring of 1940 stored his furniture and household effects in the warehouse of the Pall Mall Deposit & Forwarding Co., which was located on the extreme outskirts of the city and was believed to be the safest spot in which storage facilities were available.

On October 20, 1940, the warehouse was struck by an oil bomb and his furniture and effects were completely destroyed by the explosion and consequent fire.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Theodore C. Achilles, Foreign Service officer, class VIII.....	\$9,860	\$4,022.50	\$5,837.50

Claim of Henry E. Stebbins, Foreign Service officer, class VII.

Mr. Stebbins was assigned to the Embassy at London as third secretary and vice consul when on the night of April 19, 1941, his private residence, located at 22 Grosvenor Square was destroyed by a high-explosive bomb. He was able to salvage some of his property but part of his personal effects were destroyed.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Henry E. Stebbins, Foreign Service officer, class VII.....	\$530.25	\$119.25	\$411

Claim of Henry M. Wolcott, Foreign Service officer, class IV.

Mr. Wolcott was consul at Plymouth, England, in 1941. On the nights of March 20 and 21, 1941, following raids on the city by German air forces, all property in the consulate was totally destroyed. Mr. Wolcott lost all of his personal property which was in the consulate at that time.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Henry M. Wolcott, Foreign Service officer, class IV.....	\$104	-----	\$104

Claim of William Nicholas Carroll, vice consul.

Mr. Carroll was assigned as vice consul at the consulate in Southampton from April 12, 1939, until February 13, 1940. He was then transferred to Birmingham, but stored his household furniture and effects in the Depository of Pickfords, Ltd., at Southampton. As a result of an enemy air raid on August 13, 1941, Mr. Carroll's effects were entirely destroyed.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
William Nicholas Carroll, vice consul.....	\$2,300	\$593	\$1,707

Claim of George K. Donald, Foreign Service officer, class III.

Mr. Donald was stationed at Southampton, England, from 1937 until 1941. Shortly after the outbreak of war he sent to storage some of his best furniture and effects because his residence was in a very exposed place, adjoining the new docks, bordering the railway, within a block of the main railway station, and 2 blocks from the electric-power station.

On August 13, 1940, in a daylight raid German planes bombed and completely destroyed the warehouse of Messrs. Pickfords, Ltd., 81 High Street, where most of Mr. Donald's furniture was stored.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
George K. Donald, Foreign Service officer, class III.....	\$4,313.50	\$720	\$3,593.50

FRANCE

As a result of the outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany a large part of the country was occupied by enemy forces and it became necessary for neutral countries to close their consulates.

Claim of James G. Carter, Foreign Service officer, class IV.

In May 1940 it became necessary to close the American consulate at Calais. The consul, Mr. James G. Carter was transferred to Bordeaux. It was not possible for him to take any of his household furniture and effects with him. Sometime during the month of May as a result of German military operations, Mr. Carter's residence and contents were completely destroyed by fire.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
James G. Carter, Foreign Service officer, class IV.....	\$22, 735. 25	\$10, 735. 25	\$12, 000

Claim of Myles Standish, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.

Mr. Standish was vice consul at Marseilles from June 1937 to June 1940. In May 1940, he purchased a Jaguar 100 from SS Cars, Ltd., of Coventry, England, and instructed that it be shipped to him at Boulogne, France, where he expected to take possession of it. The car arrived in Boulogne on May 11, 1940, but the letter informing Mr. Standish of its arrival was delayed and as a result he was unable to go to Boulogne himself or to make arrangements for its shipment to Marseilles. In the meantime the port and city of Boulogne was bombarded and occupied by German military forces. All efforts to ascertain the fate of the car have failed. The car was insured but the company stated that their liability ended with its delivery at Boulogne.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Myles Standish, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.....	\$1, 255. 30	\$355. 30	\$900

GERMANY

Subsequent to the outbreak of war between Germany and the United States the affairs of the Embassy at Berlin were taken over by the Swiss Legation. The members of the Embassy staff were interned at Bad Nauheim.

Claim of Sam E. Woods, Foreign Service officer, class I.

Mr. Woods was assigned to the Embassy in Berlin at the outbreak of war. Upon his removal to Bad Nauheim he packed a small trunk with personal belongings and left it at the Embassy to be forwarded with the baggage of the other members of the Embassy staff. All of the baggage was forwarded by express train but this particular trunk was never received by Mr. Woods. The Swiss Legation made inquiry about it but no trace of the trunk could be found.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Sam E. Woods, Foreign Service officer, class I.....	\$1, 135	\$485	\$650

GREECE

In April 1941 Germany invaded Greece and eventually occupied the city of Salonika.

Claim of Edmund A. Gullion, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.

Mr. Gullion was on duty in the consulate at Salonika when German forces occupied that city. American consular officers were expelled from Greece. An automobile which he valued at more than \$1,000 was taken by German soldiers, as well as a small sail boat and motor valued at \$150. Mr. Gullion was able to sell or otherwise dispose of some of his furniture but was forced to abandon some of it when he was forced out by the Germans. He estimates the value of that furniture at \$450.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Edmund A. Gullion, Foreign Service officer, unclassified.....	\$1, 500	\$640	\$860

NETHERLANDS

In May 1940 Germany invaded the Netherlands. The city of Rotterdam was subjected to severe aerial bombardment.

Claim of Harold D. Clum, Foreign Service officer, class IV.

Under date of April 4, 1940, the Department of State issued instructions to Mr. Clum regarding the date of his retirement and authorized the shipment of his effects from Rotterdam to New York on a foreign vessel. Mr. Clum had previously shipped some of his effects to the United States at his own expense but had kept the greater part of them in Rotterdam. They were packed and awaiting shipment on the docks of the Hamburg American Line in Rotterdam. On May 14, 1940, that city was bombed from the air by German planes. His effects were totally destroyed.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Harold D. Clum, Foreign Service officer, class IV.....	\$8,967.63	\$1,877.48	\$7,090.15

Claim of John H. Lord, Foreign Service officer, class VI.

Mr. Lord was consul at Rotterdam in 1940 and lived in the Hotel Weimar at the time of the German invasion of the Netherlands. He had previously lived at The Hague but took an apartment in the Hotel Weimar in Rotterdam because of the acute situation in February 1940. Mr. Lord furnished an apartment in the Hotel Weimar but stored the remainder of his household effects in Rotterdam. On May 12, 1940, the city was severely bombed and Mr. Lord and his wife were forced to leave the hotel and seek safety in the country. No automobiles could reach the hotel and they were able to take with them only what clothing could be carried in handbags.

On May 14 the Netherlands capitulated to the Germans and the next day Mr. Lord returned to Rotterdam. Both the Hotel Weimar and the warehouse in which his furniture was stored had been completely destroyed. He carried insurance amounting to \$10,000, but the British insurance company issuing the policy stated that it did not cover an act of war.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
John H. Lord, Foreign Service officer, class VI.....	\$23,788.56	\$14,588.56	\$9,200

POLAND

On September 1, 1939, hostilities broke out between Germany and Poland. As the German forces approached Warsaw the Polish Government left the city to establish headquarters elsewhere and the American Embassy staff followed the Polish Government.

Claim of Landreth Harrison, Foreign Service officer, class IV.

Mr. Harrison was on duty in the American Embassy in Warsaw, Poland, in 1939 when the American Embassy staff was evacuated from Warsaw to follow the Polish Government. Upon his return to Warsaw, about November 8, 1939, he found that his apartment had suffered minor damages by bombardment and that certain of his property had been looted.

In December 1939 his effects were packed and shipped from Warsaw to Berlin, Germany. Upon arrival in Berlin a number of articles were missing. It is believed that the missing property was taken by soldiers.

Mr. Harrison left Warsaw in his personally owned automobile, that being the only available means of transportation, and while en route his automobile was stripped of all removable accessories.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Landreth Harrison, Foreign Service officer, class IV.....	\$1,478.63	\$308.38	\$1,170.25

Claim of Miss Isabel Pinard, Foreign Service clerk.

Miss Pinard was a clerk in the Embassy in Warsaw when the German Army invaded Poland in September 1939. She was forced to leave very unexpectedly and without warning. There was no time to pack and store her effects which were left in her apartment. Certain of Miss Pinard's effects were lost or stolen during her enforced absence from Warsaw. The remainder, which were later shipped to her at her new post in Madrid, were greatly damaged by poor packing and exposure to the weather because of lack of facilities, disrupted by the occupation and incident to the great delay in transit.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Isabel Pinard, Foreign Service clerk.....	\$623	-----	\$623

Claim of Jule B. Smith, Foreign Service officer, class VII.

Mr. Smith was stationed in Warsaw in 1939. In August of that year, under instructions from the Embassy, he proceeded to Tallinn. As he expected to return to Warsaw he did not pack his effects but left them in his apartment. As a result of the bombing of the city by the Germans all of the window panes in his apartment were broken. Mr. Smith's furniture and effects were badly damaged by exposure to the weather and a part of it had disappeared, apparently having been stolen. In addition to this loss, a Frigidaire which he had purchased and had shipped from New York on the steamship *Navemar* never reached him, the vessel having been sunk by enemy action. Mr. Smith carried ordinary marine insurance but since the *Navemar* was a neutral vessel he had thought it unnecessary to take out war-risk insurance.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Jule B. Smith, Foreign Service officer, class VII.....	\$1,438.26	\$340.87	\$1,097.39
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			10.97
Total.....	1,438.26	340.87	1,086.42

Claim of C. C. M. Pedersen, Foreign Service clerk.

Mr. Pedersen was a Foreign Service clerk attached to the Embassy in Warsaw when the Embassy staff was evacuated from Warsaw in 1939. He was forced to leave his personal and household effects behind. Later the furniture and effects were packed and shipped to him at his post in Ankara. Upon unpacking the effects many articles were found to have been stolen before the effects were packed and shipped from Warsaw.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
C. C. M. Pedersen, Foreign Service clerk.....	\$639.75	\$314.75	\$325

Claim of Thormod O. Klath, Foreign Service officer, class IV.

Mr. Klath was commercial attaché assigned to the Embassy in Warsaw. Because of the threat of war in August 1939 he was forced to leave Warsaw on 1 day's notice. He left on August 28, leaving his house and all of its contents in charge of a Polish servant. The loss for which he claims reimbursement was the result of the German invasion which began on September 1, 1939.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Thormod O. Klath, Foreign Service officer, class IV.....	\$452.33	\$177.33	\$275

Claim of John K. Davis, Foreign Service officer, class I.

Mr. Davis was consul general at Warsaw during and after the bombardment and occupation of that city by the German Army. On September 21, 1939, a short armistice was arranged and Mr. Davis, along with other members of the Embassy staff, was allowed to pack a small quantity of personal effects and left the city that same day. Later his furniture and effects were packed and shipped to his new post, Dublin. Upon their arrival he found many articles missing and a great many others badly damaged. In addition several shipments of effects addressed to him for delivery in Warsaw never reached him although he has knowledge that they actually arrived at a European port. It is believed that all of the losses for which he claims reimbursement arose out of his assignment to Warsaw.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
John K. Davis, Foreign Service officer, class I.	\$699.33	-----	\$699.33

FAR EAST

During the summer and fall of 1941 conversations were in progress between the United States and Japan which reached a crisis the latter part of November. On December 7, 1941 (our time), without warning, Japanese forces bombarded Pearl Harbor and a declaration of war followed.

JAPAN

TOKYO

Claim of Stanley G. Slavens, Foreign Service officer, class VII.

Mr. Slavens was consul at Tokyo at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan and resided in the city outside of the Embassy compound. He was interned in the compound with the Embassy staff. His radio phonograph was confiscated under official orders of the Japanese and some of his effects were taken by the Japanese police.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Stanley G. Slavens, Foreign Service officer, class VII.	\$721	\$366	\$355

Claim of Donald W. Lamm, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.

Mr. Lamm was vice consul in Tokyo. He resided outside of the Embassy compound in the city. At the outbreak of hostilities, he was interned in the Embassy compound. He later received word through his cook that the Japanese police had entered his house, removed his short-wave radio and other personal property. Most of his effects had been shipped to the United States prior to this time and he had retained only those things absolutely necessary for his daily use.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Donald W. Lamm, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.	\$405	\$135	\$270

Claim of Frank S. Williams, Foreign Service officer, class III.

Mr. Williams was commercial attaché at Tokyo at the outbreak of hostilities. He lived in the city outside the Embassy compound but was interned in the compound with other American official personnel. While interned, the Japanese officials entered his home in Tokyo and removed his radio, complete with accessories, as well as his portable gramophone.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Frank S. Williams, Foreign Service officer, class III.....	\$394. 44	\$279. 44	\$125

CHOSEN

KEIJO

Claim of Arthur B. Emmons III, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.

Mr. Emmons was serving as vice consul at Keijo, Chosen, at the outbreak of hostilities. Mr. Emmons was interned by the Japanese authorities and was given no opportunity to bring his personal property out with him when he was returned to the United States. His property was seized by the Japanese military and civil authorities and no receipts were given him.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Arthur B. Emmons III, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.....	\$175	\$36	\$139

CHINA

Upon the declaration of war December 7, 1941, between the United States and Japan, the Japanese military authorities in those portions of China where they were in control, interned American Foreign Service officials.

TIENTSIN

Claim of Mr. John K. Caldwell, Foreign Service officer, class I.

Mr. Caldwell was consul general at Tientsin at the outbreak of hostilities. The Japanese military authorities seized personal property consisting of a 1940 Lincoln Zephyr sedan and a supply of gasoline.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
John K. Caldwell, Foreign Service officer, class I.....	\$2, 774. 19	\$1, 982. 19	\$792

Claim of Gordon L. Burke, Foreign Service officer, class VII.

Mr. Burke was consul at Tientsin at the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States. The Japanese military authorities seized personal property consisting of one Chevrolet sedan, 1940 model, and a supply of gasoline belonging to him for which no compensation was given.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Gordon L. Burke, Foreign Service officer, class VII.....	\$1, 067	\$607	\$460

Claim of Samuel J. Fletcher, Foreign Service officer, class III.

Mr. Fletcher was consul at Tientsin at the outbreak of hostilities. The Japanese authorities seized personal property consisting of a Buick 1940 5-passenger, 4-door sedan, a supply of gasoline, a radio, and other personal property.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Samuel J. Fletcher, Foreign Service officer, class III.....	\$2, 248. 25	\$1, 315	\$933. 25

Claim of William E. Yuni, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.

Mr. Yuni was vice consul at Tientsin at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. On February 21, 1942, an official of the Japanese consulate general called at Mr. Yuni's residence and seized his radio giving a receipt therefor.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
William E. Yuni, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.	\$170	\$70	\$100

Claim of M. R. Rutherford, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.

Mr. Rutherford was vice consul at Tientsin at the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States. The Japanese authorities sealed the doors of his automobile on December 8, 1941, and on March 31, 1942, seized and removed it, giving him a certificate of seizure. On December 8 the Japanese also sealed the garage of Consul General Caldwell, where Mr. Rutherford had stored a supply of gasoline. No receipt was given for the gasoline.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
M. R. Rutherford, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.	\$680	\$450	\$230

SHANGHAI

Claim of David C. Berger, Foreign Service officer, class V.

Mr. Berger was consul at Shanghai when the Japanese military authorities occupied that city. On February 8, 1942, those authorities, without his knowledge or permission and without compensation, took his Crosmobile touring car for their own use.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
David C. Berger, Foreign Service officer, class V.	\$750	\$530	\$220

Claim of John B. Sawyer, vice consul.

Mr. Sawyer was vice consul at Shanghai at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. On February 8, 1942, the Japanese authorities seized his automobile for which they gave him a receipt.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
John B. Sawyer, vice consul.	\$700	\$357	\$343

Claim of Owen L. Dawson, Foreign Service officer, class IV.

Mr. Dawson was assigned to the consulate general at Shanghai at the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan but was absent from Shanghai at that time. His car was seized by the Japanese authorities and receipt therefor was given.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Owen L. Dawson, Foreign Service Officer, class IV.	\$1,346	\$1,003	\$343

MUKDEN

Claim of U. Alexis Johnson, Foreign Service officer, class VIII.

Mr. Johnson was serving as vice consul at Mukden at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. During the period of December 8, 1941, and June 2, 1942, at which time he departed from Mukden, personal property was confiscated, looted, or sold at forced sale by the Japanese authorities in control at Mukden. He was not permitted to bring out any of his personal property with him.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
U. Alexis Johnson, Foreign Service office, class VIII.	\$964.50	\$66	\$898.50

HARBIN

Claim of Mr. J. Dixon Edwards, Foreign Service officer, class VIII.

Mr. Edwards was assigned to the consulate at Harbin on the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. The Japanese authorities seized his short-wave radio.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
J. Dixon Edwards, Foreign Service officer, class VIII.....	\$75	\$25	\$50

NANKING

Claim of J. Hall Paxton, Foreign Service officer, class VI.

Mr. Paxton was in charge of the American Embassy at Nanking at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. During Mr. Paxton's internment a number of articles belonging to him were stolen from his residence.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
J. Hall Paxton, Foreign Service officer, class VI.....	\$105.75	\$5.75	\$100

CHEFOO

Claim of Quincy F. Roberts, Foreign Service officer, class IV.

Mr. Roberts was stationed at Chefoo when hostilities between the United States and Japan broke out. On December 10 the Japanese military authorities seized and removed two radio receiving sets from his living quarters. On January 5, 1942, his automobile was seized. Receipts were given him in both instances. On April 3, 1942, he sold his household furniture, practically at a forced sale, under conditions laid down by the Japanese military forces.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Quincy F. Roberts, Foreign Service officer, class IV.....	\$1,478.85	\$526.85	\$952

SWATOW

Claim of Kenneth J. Yearns, Foreign Service officer, class VII.

Mr. Yearns was consul at Swatow at the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan. Personal property, including a radio-victrola, belonging to him was taken over by the Japanese military authorities who invaded the premises of the consulate. They refused to give him a receipt for the property seized.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Kenneth J. Yearns, Foreign Service officer, class VII.....	\$280	-----	\$280

BRITISH CROWN COLONY

HONG KONG

Claim of Nathalie D. Boyd, Foreign Service clerk.

Miss Boyd was assigned to the consulate general at Hong Kong when hostilities between the United States and Japan broke out. Part of her personal effects were in an apartment which she had sublet to Vice Consul Robert W. Rinden and the remainder were in her own apartment in St. John's Building.

As a result of the bombing of Hong Kong and the looting which followed the occupation of that city by the Japanese forces on December 26, 1941, all her effects were destroyed or stolen.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Nathalie D. Boyd, Foreign Service clerk.....	\$1, 263	\$263	\$1, 000

Claim of Walter W. Hoffman, Foreign Service officer, class VIII.

Mr. Hoffman was stationed in the consulate general at Hong Kong at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. During and after the siege of that city a large part of his personal and household effects were lost through acts of the Japanese armed forces.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Walter W. Hoffman, Foreign Service officer, class VIII.....	\$2, 604. 56	\$878	\$1, 726. 56

Claim of Frederic C. Fornes, Jr., Foreign Service officer, class VII.

Mr. Fornes was stationed in the consulate general at Hong Kong at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. Mr. Fornes left his residence on December 11, 1941, because of its exposed position and the danger of aerial bombing and took up his residence in the consulate general. On December 25, when Hong Kong surrendered to the Japanese, he was living in the American consulate general and continued there until January 9, 1942, when he was transferred to house internment under guard and later to the internment camp on Stanley Island where he remained until June 29, 1942, when he was transferred to the exchange vessel. He was given no opportunity to return to his residence to examine and safeguard his effects until January 19, 1942. At that time he was allowed only 15 minutes and was able to do nothing more than to observe that his premises had been broken into and everything of a portable nature, including clothing, had been stolen either by Japanese soldiers or Chinese looters.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Frederic C. Fornes, Jr., Foreign Service officer, class VII.....	\$4, 978. 90	\$1, 177. 40	\$3, 801. 50

Claim of John H. Bruins, Foreign Service officer, class V.

Mr. Bruins was serving as consul in the consulate general at Hong Kong at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. Personal and household effects in his house at Hong Kong were necessarily abandoned when he left for the United States on the exchange ship on July 29, 1942, because Japanese authorities would not permit him to take anything on the vessel with him.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
John H. Bruins, Foreign Service officer, class V.....	\$2, 013. 45	\$75	\$1, 938. 45

Claim of Addison E. Southard, Foreign Service officer, class I.

Mr. Southard was American consul general at Hong Kong at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. His residence was shelled and destroyed by the Japanese Army and Navy during the siege of that city. Its contents were destroyed by the shelling or stolen by Japanese and Chinese looters during the period of December 8, 1941, and February 1942. Mr. Southard was given no opportunity to salvage any of the property made the subject of this claim.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Addison E. Southard, Foreign Service officer, class I.....	\$8, 240	\$225	\$8, 015

Claim of Clarence E. Gauss, American Ambassador to China.

Mr. Gauss, who had been Minister to Australia, was appointed Ambassador to China. When he arrived at Hong Kong en route to his new post he found it would be possible to take with him only a limited amount of clothing as he was to travel by plane. He stored two trunks of clothing and personal effects in Hong Kong with the Hong Kong Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co. When the Japanese forces occupied Hong Kong they seized British and other warehouses and these effects must therefore be considered lost or destroyed.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Clarence E. Gauss, American Ambassador to China.....	\$447	-----	\$447

FRENCH INDOCHINA

SAIGON

Claim of Kingsley W. Hamilton, vice consul.

Mr. Hamilton was assigned to the consulate at Saigon at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. On December 11, 1941, the military authorities of Japan went to his residence and confiscated his automobile and a radio for which they gave him a receipt.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Kingsley W. Hamilton, vice consul.....	\$600	\$275	\$325

Claim of Sidney H. Browne, Foreign Service officer, class VI.

Mr. Browne was consul at Saigon at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. On the morning of December 8, 1941, his house was entered by a detachment of Japanese gendarmerie. He was arrested. Part of his effects were taken at that time and the Japanese refused to give him a receipt for them but insisted that he write a note stating that the articles had been turned over to the gendarmerie and requesting that they be returned to him when the gendarmerie had no further use for them. Later his radio and automobile were confiscated. On April 10, 1942, the Swiss consul visited Mr. Browne at his place of internment and requested a list of his personal property which it would be necessary for him to abandon. On July 1, 1942, the Swiss consul and an officer of the gendarmerie visited Mr. Browne. The Japanese officer informed Mr. Browne that property left in Saigon belonging to Americans who were to be evacuated could not be turned over to the Swiss consul but would be sold at auction and the proceeds delivered to the consul. However, certain types of property, such as automobiles, radio sets, and firearms would be considered confiscated by the Japanese military forces and no compensation would be given for them.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Sidney H. Browne, Foreign Service officer, class VI.....	\$652	\$182	\$470

HANOI

Claim of Charles S. Reed II, Foreign Service officer, class VII.

Mr. Reed had been stationed at the consulate at Hanoi but left there on December 5, 1941, for Hong Kong on his way to the United States on home leave which had been authorized by the Department. He left certain personal property at Hanoi in the hands of Consul Clubb. He arrived in Hong Kong just at the time hostilities between the United States and Japan broke out and following the surrender of Hong Kong, he was interned by the Japanese. Certain personal property which he was bringing home with him was taken from him by the Japanese, who refused to allow him to bring it out on the exchange boat. Mr. Reed's property left at Hanoi as well as that at Hong Kong must be considered lost.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Charles S. Reed II, Foreign Service officer, class VII-----	\$403.45	\$3.45	\$400

THAILAND

BANGKOK

Claim of Edward M. Ingle, vice consul.

Mr. Ingle was stationed at Bangkok at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. On the morning of December 8, 1941, he left his residence at 7:30 a. m. and went to the Legation. He was never allowed to return to his house after that. He was interned in the Legation under guard until December 23, 1941, at which time he was taken by the Thai police from the Legation to a civilian prison camp. All requests to be allowed to visit his residence were ignored. A number of requests sent from his prison camp to the Swiss consul were never answered nor did he receive any of his property. Later he learned, unofficially, that the Japanese had occupied his residence about the third week in December, had taken whatever they wanted and had destroyed the remainder.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Edward M. Ingle, vice consul-----	\$768.50	\$38.50	\$730

Claim of Thomas S. Estes, vice consul.

Mr. Estes was vice consul at Bangkok at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. Because of his duties he and his wife had been living at the Legation, during the night of December 8-9, 1941. On December 9, on his way back from the telegraph office he returned to his home and got some clothing. That was the last time he was able to go to his house. During the occupation of the city by the Japanese looting of the residences of "enemy aliens" by the Japanese was carried out on a large scale and he has no reason to believe that his house escaped. All requests to return to his house were refused or ignored.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Thomas S. Estes, vice consul-----	\$1,309.50	-----	\$1,309.50

Claim of Harlan B. Clark, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.

Mr. Clark was vice consul at Bangkok when hostilities between the United States and Japan broke out.

He was occupying a rented house in Bangkok. During the period of December 8-9, 1941, he was engaged on urgent official duties and was not able to attend to any personal affairs or to arrange to have his effects brought into the Legation compound. Following his internment he made repeated efforts to obtain his property but to no avail.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Harlan B. Clark, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A-----	\$1,626	\$76	\$1,550

BURMA

RANGOON

Claim of Martin J. Hillenbrand, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.

Mr. Hillenbrand was stationed at Rangoon. Upon the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States, Mr. Hillenbrand sent some of his effects to the United States. Later he sent some to Calcutta for storage. As the Japanese advanced toward Rangoon, it became necessary to close the consulate.

Mr. Hillenbrand was obliged to leave the remainder of his household and personal effects in the residence he had occupied. His departure from Rangoon was by private car to north Burma and permitted him to carry only a minimum amount of luggage.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Martin J. Hillenbrand, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.....	\$862.50	-----	\$862.50

SINGAPORE

Claim of Kenneth S. Patton, Foreign Service officer, class I.

Mr. Patton was consul general at Singapore at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan.

On the night of February 8-9, 1942, the Japanese forces landed on Singapore Island. At noon on February 10 it became necessary for the staff of the consulate general to depart. The consul general was able to take with him only three small bags, one containing clothing, one containing food for the voyage, and one containing official papers. He was forced to abandon his household and other personal effects.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Kenneth S. Patton, Foreign Service officer, class I.....	\$6,975	\$1,315	\$5,660

Claim of Perry Ellis, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.

Mr. Ellis was stationed at Singapore at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. On January 30, 1942, under orders of the Department, he left Singapore for Batavia leaving most of his household effects in Singapore. He took with him two bags of clothing, which he used while in Java. He later received official orders to proceed to Darwin, Australia, and found it necessary to go by plane. He therefore left his trunks at the American consulate general in Batavia to be forwarded to the United States at the first opportunity. There was no opportunity to forward these trunks prior to the capture of Batavia by the Japanese, and when the staff of the consulate general departed it was not possible to take the trunks along and they were abandoned.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Perry Ellis, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.....	\$935	\$139	\$796

Claim of Robert L. Buell, Foreign Service officer, class VI.

Mr. Buell was stationed at Singapore during the period of November 11 to December 26, 1941, at which place he rented a partly furnished bungalow. It was, however, necessary for him to purchase additional furniture for his residence. On December 26, he was ordered to proceed to Rangoon and it was necessary to leave his furniture since shipping space was not available. He sublet his house and furniture to an employee of the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. As the result of the occupation of Singapore by the Japanese, the furniture must be considered lost.

Mr. Buell took with him to Rangoon his 1941 Chevrolet sedan which he was not able to take with him upon his enforced departure. This claim includes both the property lost at Singapore and the automobile abandoned at Rangoon.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Robert L. Buell, Foreign Service officer, class VI.....	\$1,620.90	\$1,000.90	\$620

JAVA

BATAVIA

Claim of V. Lansing Collins, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.

Mr. Collins was assigned as vice consul at Batavia from September 4, 1940, to February 21, 1942. On the latter date he was forced to leave Batavia very hurriedly because of the approach of the Japanese forces. He was compelled to abandon certain of his personal and household effects.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
V. Lansing Collins, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.....	\$1,449.40	\$494.40	\$955.00

Claim of Paul Paddock, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.

Mr. Paddock was assigned as vice consul at the consulate general at Batavia from June 1939 until the office was closed on February 28, 1942, due to the imminent approach of the Japanese forces. Mr. Paddock was forced to abandon his personal and household effects.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Paul Paddock, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.....	\$2,585.72	\$1,522.72	\$1,063

SURABAYA

Claim of Courtland E. Christiani, vice consul.

Mr. Christiani was vice consul stationed at the consulate general at Surabaya at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. As a result of the invasion of the Island of Java by the Japanese it was necessary to abandon the consulate and leave the island. Mr. Christiani was unable to take out with him any of his household effects.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Courtland E. Christiani, vice consul.....	\$2,039	\$836	\$1,203

Subsequent to the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany, Germany embarked on an intensive submarine warfare on "enemy" shipping. Not only were "enemy" vessels torpedoed, and sunk, but neutral vessels also were included in this campaign.

Claim of George Alexander Armstrong, Foreign Service officer, class VI.

Mr. Armstrong, who had been stationed at Malaga, Spain, was transferred to Manchester, England. On September 15, 1941, he left Lisbon and proceeded to Bristol, England, by air. He arranged to have his two steamer trunks and six bags follow him by steamer. This baggage was shipped on the steamship *Ruckinge*. On January 21, 1942, Mr. Armstrong was notified that the vessel had been lost through enemy action. Mr. Armstrong's effects were partially covered by insurance and he recovered \$1,000 from the insurance company.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
George A. Armstrong, Foreign Service officer, class VI.....	\$2,035	\$441	\$1,594
Less amount received from insurance company, \$1,000; and amount deducted for war-risk insurance, \$59.40.....			1,059
Total.....	2,035	441	534

Claim of Mr. Duwayne G. Clark, Foreign Service officer, class VI.

Mr. Clark was transferred from the Embassy at Madrid to the Embassy at Asuncion, Paraguay. He shipped his household and personal effects from New York to Asuncion, his new post, on the steamship *Texan* which left New York about March 4, 1942. The ship was torpedoed and the entire cargo was lost.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Duwayne G. Clark, Foreign Service officer, class VI.....	\$11, 545	\$4, 046	\$7, 499. 00
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			187. 47
Total.....	11, 545	4, 046	7, 311. 53

Claim of E. Talbot Smith, Foreign Service officer, class V.

Mr. Smith was transferred from Nairobi, Kenya, to Asmara, Eritrea, but was informed by the Department that Mrs. Smith could not accompany him. Mrs. Smith sailed from Lourenço Marques on the steamship *City of New York*. The vessel was torpedoed by an enemy submarine on March 29, 1942, and sank within 15 minutes. Mrs. Smith lost all of her personal effects except the clothes she was wearing.

She was rescued and taken to a hospital in Norfolk. Upon her release from the hospital, the agent of the American South Africa Lines, owner of the vessel, gave her \$100 with which to purchase clothing.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
E. Talbot Smith, Foreign Service officer, class V.....	\$6, 214	\$3, 014	\$3, 200
Less \$100 received from the steamship company and less war-risk insurance.....			420
Total.....	6, 214	3, 014	2, 780

Claim of Temple Wanamaker, Jr., Foreign Service officer, unclassified C.

Mr. Wanamaker was stationed at Barcelona, Spain, as American vice consul and had authorized the shipment to him at that place of a Frigidaire. It was shipped from New York on the Spanish vessel *Navemar*. Since the *Navemar* was a neutral vessel, Mr. Wanamaker thought it unnecessary to obtain war-risk insurance and consequently carried only ordinary marine insurance.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Temple Wanamaker, Jr., Foreign Service officer, unclassified C.....	\$177. 57	\$40. 39	\$137. 18
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			6. 85
Total.....	177. 57	40. 39	130. 33

Claim of James E. Brown, Jr., Foreign Service officer, class VI.

Under authorization contained in the Department's telegram No. 2375 of July 24, 1941, informing him that he was to be transferred from London to a post in South America, Mr. Brown's household effects were packed in two lift vans and shipped by steamer from England to New York. The shipment was made by the Pall Mall Deposit & Forwarding Co. of London on the steamship *Antiope* of the Furness Withy & Co., Ltd. The vessel left England in October and was sunk by enemy action about October 30, 1941. The entire cargo was lost.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
James E. Brown, Jr., Foreign Service officer, class VI.....	\$7, 543. 88	\$1, 750	\$5, 793. 88
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			579. 39
Total.....	7, 543. 88	1, 750	5, 214. 49

Claim of Cavendish W. Cannon, Foreign Service officer, class VII.

Under orders of the Department dated March 15, 1941, Mr. and Mrs. Cannon left Athens, Greece, en route to Washington, D. C. Their effects were packed and shipped through as "baggage accompanying passengers" from Athens to Vienna. Upon their arrival at Belgrade, it was discovered that the baggage car had been detached from the train but that the baggage was being forwarded by a train from Nisch, which was due to arrive at Belgrade that day.

On the morning of April 6, the railway station and yards at Belgrade were severely bombed by Germans. All buildings, trains, and detached cars in or near the station were completely destroyed. During the next week hostilities continued and it was not possible to make any investigation. Later a search was made through the Legations at Belgrade, Sofia, and Budapest and the American consulate general at Vienna. All efforts to ascertain what had become of their baggage failed and Mr. Cannon feels that it must be considered lost or destroyed.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Cavendish W. Cannon, Foreign Service officer, class VII.....	\$24,894	\$21,690	\$3,204

Claim of Homer S. Fox, Foreign Service officer, class III.

Under authorization from the Department dated August 25, 1941, Mr. Fox had his household and personal effects shipped from London, England, to Washington, D. C. They were sent forward on the steamship *Antiope* of the Furness Withy Co. The vessel was sunk by enemy action, and both vessel and cargo were a total loss.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Homer S. Fox, Foreign Service officer, class III.....	\$6,006.60	\$939.85	\$5,066.75
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			506.67
Total.....	6,006.60	939.85	4,560.08

Claim of Thomas McEnelly, Foreign Service officer, class IV.

Mr. McEnelly was serving as American consul at Palermo, Italy, from September 2, 1938, until the office was closed in March 1941. He was transferred to Istanbul and while en route to his new post the train on which he was traveling was stopped at Trieste because of the invasion of Yugoslavia by the German Army. A trunk containing certain personal effects had been sent by the Italian railway authorities by another route and had entered Yugoslavia the previous day. This was verified by Mr. McEnelly from the records of the railroad station at Belgrade. All attempts to find the trunk through the American Legations at Belgrade and Sofia were without success.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Thomas McEnelly, Foreign Service officer, class IV.....	\$463	\$132	\$331

Claim of Mrs. Anne Gault Antoniades, Foreign Service clerk.

Mrs. Antoniades was clerk in the American Legation at Athens, Greece. As all of the personnel of the Legation was required to leave Greece by air, arrangements were made to permit the shipment of baggage and trunks by boat to Italy. Mrs. Antoniades had two trunks which were to be shipped. She left Athens between July 11 and 15, 1941, and it was not until October 17, 1941, when she again saw her trunks which had been forwarded to her new post at Quebec, Canada. One trunk and its contents were entirely in order but the smaller trunk had been tampered with; opened, and everything which had been in the top tray was missing, including a new silver-fox fur.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Mrs. Anne Gault Antoniades, Foreign Service clerk.....	\$120	\$20	\$100

Claim of Gladys Wells, Foreign Service clerk.

Miss Wells, a clerk in the Foreign Service, was on temporary duty in the Department of State at Washington when she was transferred as clerk to the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba. She arranged with the Security Storage Co. in Washington to send her effects to the United States despatch agent in New York who in turn forwarded them to Habana on the steamship *Nicolas Cuneo*. The ship was sunk by enemy action. Miss Wells had taken out war-risk insurance up to a value of \$300.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Gladys Wells, Foreign Service clerk	\$1,536.25		\$1,536.25
Less amount received from insurance company, \$300; amount deducted for war-risk insurance, \$123.62			423.62
Total	1,536.25		1,112.63

Claim of M. Williams Blake, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.

Mr. Blake was assigned to Warsaw and after the invasion of that country by Germany in 1939 left Warsaw September 21, 1939. Because of his hurried departure it was not possible for him to make arrangements for the shipment of his furniture. Later, on instructions from the Department, arrangements were made to ship his furniture to Birmingham, England, to which place he had been transferred. That assignment, however, was canceled and he was assigned to Basel, Switzerland. Orders were given to send his household effects, still en route through Germany, to Basel. His effects reached there on April 8, 1940. They were badly damaged by exposure to the winter weather and various articles were missing.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
M. Williams Blake, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A	\$207.37		\$207.37

Claim of Nathaniel Lancaster, Foreign Service officer, class VII.

Mr. Lancaster was proceeding from Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, to the United States under official orders. He was traveling on the motor vessel *City of New York* of the South Africa Line. When the vessel was about 75 miles off Cape Hatteras it was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine. The vessel sank within 10 minutes after being hit and there was no opportunity to save anything but the clothes he had on.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Nathaniel Lancaster, Foreign Service officer, class VII	\$1,849.50	\$121.55	\$1,727.95
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance			172.79
Total	1,849.50	121.55	1,555.16

Claim of Norris B. Chipman, Foreign Service Officer, class VII.

Mr. Chipman had been stationed at the Legation in Cairo, Egypt, and was transferred to the Department of State. He and his wife were authorized to travel by air. His effects were shipped from Egypt by the Isthmian Steamship Co. from Suez on the steamship *Chickasaw City* early in September 1942. Mr. Chipman did not carry war-risk insurance since the rate, 25 percent, was prohibitive. The *Chickasaw City* was sunk by enemy action.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Norris B. Chipman, Foreign Service officer, class VII	\$14,247.19	\$5,647.19	\$8,600
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance			860
Total	14,247.19	5,647.19	7,740

Claim of Harold Pease, vice consul.

Mr. Pease was vice consul at the American consulate general at Shanghai at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. Just prior to that time he had shipped three cases of personal and household effects to Manila on the steamship *Marechal Joffre* to be transshipped to the United States on a ship of the American Presidents Line. The *Marechal Joffre* was commandeered when it arrived at Manila and was routed to Sydney, Australia. It is believed that some of its cargo may have been left at Manila. In any event, no trace of the three cases belonging to Mr. Pease has been found.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Harold Pease, vice consul.....	\$838.75	\$189.88	\$648.87
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			64.88
Total.....	838.75	189.88	583.99

Claim of John M. McSweeney, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.

Mr. McSweeney was assigned to Lagos, West Africa, and arranged for the shipment of his effects from New York to Lagos. Expecting that all of his effects would go forward on the same vessel he took out one insurance policy covering the shipment in the amount of \$1,500. Actually, his trunk was put on board the steamship *West Irmo*. It was sunk as the result of enemy action off the Liberian coast on April 3, 1942. The remainder of his effects went forward on the steamship *Cathlamet*. The insurance company agreed to prorate the insurance and allowed Mr. McSweeney \$200 for the loss of the trunk.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
John M. McSweeney, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.....	\$660.45	\$140.45	\$520
Less amount received from the insurance company \$200; less amount deducted for war-risk insurance \$52.....			252
Total.....	660.45	140.45	268

Claim of W. Garland Richardson, Foreign Service officer, class VII.

Mr. Richardson was transferred from Washington, D. C., to São Paulo, Brazil. Under authorization from the Department he shipped his household and personal effects from the United States to São Paulo on the steamship *Etna* in November 1942. The vessel was torpedoed and sunk by enemy action.

In addition, Mr. Richardson shipped a radio-phonograph from the United States to São Paulo on the steamship *Birmingham*. This vessel was also lost at sea by enemy action about the same time as the *Etna*.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
W. Garland Richardson, Foreign Service officer, class VII.....	\$5,239.10	\$540.19	\$4,698.91
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			439.89
Total.....	5,239.10	540.19	4,229.02

Claim of James W. Riddleberger, Foreign Service officer, class V.

Mr. Riddleberger was assigned to the American Embassy in London and arranged to have his effects shipped from the United States to England on the steamship *Hatimura*. The vessel was lost by enemy action on November 4, 1942.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
James W. Riddleberger, Foreign Service officer, class V.....	\$1,288.00	\$110.20	\$1,177.80
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			117.78
Total.....	1,288.00	110.20	1,060.02

Claim of Carl E. Christopherson, Foreign Service officer, class VI.

Mr. Christopherson was stationed at Calcutta, India. After the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan he sent his more valuable personal effects to the United States. In March 1942 under authorization of the Department his wife left Calcutta for a place of safety and he shipped the remainder of his household effects to the United States. The shipment went forward on the steamship *Express* of the Export Line in June 1942. The vessel was sunk by enemy action.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Carl E. Christopherson, Foreign Service officer, class VI.....	\$1,662	\$340.55	\$1,321.45
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			132.14
Total.....	1,662	340.55	1,189.31

Claim of Albert W. Chapman, Foreign Service auxiliary officer.

Mr. Chapman was appointed as an auxiliary officer in the consulate general at São Paulo, Brazil. He was authorized to ship his effects from the United States to Rio de Janeiro by steamer and they were sent forward on the steamship *Birmingham City*. The ship was torpedoed in December 1942 or January 1943 and was sunk.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Albert W. Chapman, Foreign Service auxiliary officer.....	\$3,739.75	\$2,162	\$1,577.75
Amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			157.77
Total.....	3,739.75	2,162	1,419.98

Claim of Ann Hillery, Foreign Service clerk.

Miss Hillery was a clerk in the Embassy at Warsaw and after the invasion of Poland by Germany she was transferred to Turkey. Her departure from Warsaw was very hurried and she was not able to supervise the packing of her effects. Later her former maid had her effects packed and shipped to her in Turkey. When Miss Hillery received her effects there were many articles missing and others badly damaged because of the poor packing and exposure during the long journey from Poland to Turkey.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Ann Hillery, Foreign Service clerk.....	\$943	\$98.70	\$844.30
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			84.43
Total.....	943	98.70	759.87

Claim of Joseph W. Ballantine, Foreign Service officer, class I.

Mr. Ballantine was transferred from Washington to Peiping, China, in March 1941 and under authorization from the Department shipped three crates of furniture and personal effects from Washington to Peiping. His assignment was later canceled and the Embassy at Peiping was instructed to return his effects to Washington. They were turned over to the United States marine detachment at Peiping to be shipped on the first available naval transport. Because of the war conditions no naval transport called at Peiping subsequent to that date and it is believed that Mr. Ballantine's effects were seized by the Japanese at the outbreak of hostilities along with other property of the United States marine detachment.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Joseph W. Ballantine, Foreign Service officer, class I.....	\$440	\$15	\$425

Claim of Augustus Chase, Foreign Service officer, class VI.

Mr. Chase was stationed at Dairen, Manchuria, in 1941. Early in November he shipped 17 cases of personal and household effects from Dairen to Waterbury, Conn. Because of the chaotic conditions then existing, only 5 of the 17 cases reached Mr. Chase in the United States. All efforts to trace the remaining 12 cases have failed and it is believed that they must have been left on the docks of either Shanghai or Manila. In any event, they must be considered lost.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Augustus Chase, Foreign Service officer, class VI.....	\$645.30	-----	\$645.30
Deducted for war-risk insurance.....	-----	-----	64.53
Total.....	645.30	-----	580.77

Claim of Alfred G. Richter, Jr., Foreign Service clerk.

Mr. Richter was transferred from London, England, to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, via the United States. He brought his personal effects on the same vessel with him. The vessel was torpedoed and he was not able to save any of his effects.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Alfred G. Richter, Jr., Foreign Service clerk.....	\$652	\$46.80	\$605.20
Amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....	-----	-----	60.52
Total.....	652	46.80	544.68

Claim of Wallace W. Stuart, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.

Mr. Stuart was stationed at Calcutta and in February 1942 under authorization of the Department, he shipped nine cases of personal and household effects to the United States despatch agent at New York for safety. The shipment was sent forward on the steamship *Express* of the Export Line about April 25, 1942. The vessel was lost by enemy action.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Wallace W. Stuart, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.....	\$1,326	\$33.40	\$1,292.60
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....	-----	-----	129.26
Total.....	1,326	33.40	1,163.34

Claim of Jefferson Patterson, Foreign Service officer, class III.

Mr. Patterson was transferred from the American Embassy at Berlin, Germany, to the Embassy at Lima, Peru. He was authorized to ship his personal and household effects to his new post at Lima. They went forward on the steamship *Lehigh* which was torpedoed and sunk by enemy action off the coast of Africa.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Jefferson Patterson, Foreign Service officer, class III.....	\$8,906	\$2,931	\$5,975.00
Amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....	-----	-----	597.50
Total.....	8,906	2,931	5,377.50

Claim of Frederick A. Kuhn, Foreign Service auxiliary officer.

Mr. Kuhn was appointed to the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and proceeded to his post on the steamship *Birmingham City*. He took his effects with him on the vessel. The vessel was sunk by enemy action and Mr. Kuhn was unable to save any of his effects.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Frederick A. Kuhn, Foreign Service auxiliary officer.....	\$1, 570. 68	\$17. 95	\$1, 552. 73
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			155. 27
Total.....	1, 570. 68	17. 95	1, 397. 46

Claim of Ida Mae Orr, Foreign Service clerk.

Miss Orr was appointed a clerk at the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and proceeded to her post by air. She was authorized to ship her personal effects to Rio de Janeiro and they were sent forward on the steamship *Staghound*. The vessel was torpedoed and sunk by enemy action.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Ida Mae Orr, Foreign Service clerk.....	\$767. 80		\$767. 80
Less amount deducted for war-risk insurance.....			76. 73
Total.....	767. 80		690. 57

Claim of Lucille C. Strong, Foreign Service clerk.

Mrs. Strong was appointed a clerk in the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro and proceeded to her post by air. Her effects were shipped on the steamship *Staghound*. It was torpedoed and sunk by enemy action. Mrs. Strong carried insurance of \$200 for which she has filed a claim with the insurance company.

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Approved
Lucille C. Strong, Foreign Service clerk.....	\$835		\$835. 00
Less amount recovered, \$200, and less amount deducted for war-risk insurance, \$63.50.....			263. 50
Total.....	835		571. 50

The amounts recommended to be appropriated for reimbursement represent what is believed to be a fair valuation of lost, destroyed, or damaged articles, reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper for the officers and employees, respectively, to have in their possession while in the public service, in the line of duty in foreign countries.

It is, therefore, recommended that this report be submitted to the Congress with the request that \$141,037.61 be appropriated for the relief of the claimants.

As a matter of convenience there is appended hereto, a tentative draft of the desired legislation.

Respectfully submitted.

CORDELL HULL.

(Enclosures: Appendixes A and B.)

APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 1082

(Amending departmental order No. 532¼)

In order to facilitate the preparation of claims for personal losses of officers and employees of the Foreign Service for such legislative action as may be desirable as soon as possible after such claims arise, a Claim Board is hereby established, to consist of

1. The Assistant Secretary of State designated as Budget Officer;
2. The Legal Adviser;
3. The Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

The Board will at once proceed to the consideration of claims for personal losses which are pending in the Department and report their findings as to the justness and reasonableness of each claim to the Secretary of State with a recommendation as to the action deemed to be desirable.

Each member of the Board is authorized to delegate to a member of his staff the work of considering claims, but shall assume responsibility for the conclusions reached and sign the report to be submitted to the Secretary of State.

The members of the Board will be guided in their work by the following regulations:

REGULATIONS

Claims of Diplomatic, Consular, or Foreign Service Officers and Personnel for Private Property Lost, Damaged, or Destroyed, in the Foreign Service

SECTION 1. Where private property belonging to diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officers, clerks, or employees and their families, whether in active service or retired or resigned, including all household articles and clothing which they may have owned or used during the time that they held such appointments as officers, clerks, or employees, and their families, is lost, damaged, or destroyed in the course of their service, its value shall be appraised for submission to Congress with a recommendation for relief of the owner as hereinafter provided, when such loss, damage, or destruction has occurred without fault or negligence on the part of the owner in any of the following circumstances:

(a) When such private property is lost, damaged, or destroyed as a consequence of the performance of duties under the direction of the Department of State;

(b) When it appears that such private property was lost, damaged or destroyed in consequence of its owner having given his attention to the saving of human life or property belonging to the United States which was in danger at the same time and under similar circumstances;

(c) When during travel under orders such private property, including the regulation allowance of baggage, transferred by a common carrier, or otherwise transported by the proper agent or agency of the United States Government is lost, damaged or destroyed; but recoupment, or commutation in these circumstances, where the property was transported by a common carrier shall be limited to the extent of such loss, damage or destruction over and above the amount recovered from said carrier; and that no claim under this category shall be favorably considered where the claimant has failed to exhaust his legal remedies against the common carrier.

(d) When such private property is destroyed or captured by the enemy or is destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, or is abandoned on account of lack of transportation or by reason of emergency requiring its abandonment, or is otherwise lost under warlike conditions.

(e) When such private property is lost, destroyed, or damaged by a catastrophe of nature.

In determining what is negligence, the Board will take into consideration whether the failure of the claimant to carry insurance on his property should, in the circumstances, constitute negligence.

SECTION 2. The liability of the Government shall be limited to damage or loss of such sums of money or such articles of personal property as the Claim Board shall decide or declare to be reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper for officers, clerks, and employees of the Foreign Service to have in their possession while in the public service in the line of duty. It is distinctly to be understood, however, that no claim on account of losses occurring within the United States shall be allowed, except where the claimant is traveling under orders between the United States and a foreign post.

SECTION 3. The Claim Board will examine into, ascertain, and determine the value of such property lost, destroyed, captured or abandoned as specified in the foregoing paragraphs, or the amount of damage thereto, as the case may be.

SECTION 4. The Board will require an affidavit from the claimant as to the circumstances of the loss, the amount of property lost, and the value of the property at the time of loss. This affidavit should show whether insurance was carried on the property lost, the amount of such insurance, and what recovery, if any, has been made.

It is suggested that the articles for which claim is made be estimated and classified and in this connection the following classifications might be used:

- (a) "Excellent," in describing the condition and serviceability of the articles, indicates that the article is practically as good as new and without any defect;
- (b) "Very good" indicates that, while the article is practically as serviceable and presentable as it would be if new, it may show trifling signs of use on close inspection;
- (c) "Good" indicates a serviceable and presentable article without serious defect but beginning to show signs of use.

In case oral testimony of witnesses is not available, the Board will accept certificates or affidavits from officers, clerks, and employees, or affidavits from persons not in the Service.

The Board shall have power to suggest and require any additional evidence that may be considered pertinent to the claim.

SECTION 5. Except as otherwise indicated below, allowance will be made for all articles which are reasonably necessary for the claimant to have in his possession in any and all conditions, in which he may have been required to serve: no allowance will be made for luxuries; for souvenirs; for articles having a purely sentimental value; for articles that cannot properly be regarded as useful, reasonable, and necessary in the Service; for articles of approved classes to the extent the same may be in excess of reasonable needs; nor for worn-out articles or for those that cannot be classed as good and serviceable.

SECTION 6. Where a claim includes items of furniture, household effects, or miscellaneous articles, allowance will be limited to such as are needed and are appropriate, in moderate numbers or quantities, and reasonable in price, and will be based upon actual condition and serviceability at time of loss so far as can be ascertained. In the case of expensive articles or those purchased at unusually high prices, allowances will be based upon fair and reasonable prices for articles suitable for necessary purposes. No allowance in excess of \$500 will be made for pianos, and no allowance in excess of \$100 will be made for victrolas.

SECTION 7. Claims for money lost will be considered in general when the loss resulted from circumstances beyond the claimant's control and adequate proof will be required of the facts of the loss and whether a high degree of diligence has been exercised for the safeguarding of those funds; reimbursement will be in a very limited amount, depending upon the circumstances in each case.

SECTION 8. Where any payment on account of a loss for which reimbursement has been made under this order is made to the claimant by any foreign government, the amount of such payment by the foreign government not in excess of the amount paid under this order shall be returned to the Department by the claimant for deposit in the Treasury. Claimants who have been reimbursed under the provisions of this order will be expected to render the Department every assistance in developing and establishing any claim against a foreign government arising out of the losses for which reimbursement has been made.

SECTION 9. A majority of the Board will determine its decisions.

SECTION 10. A report on each claim, setting forth the facts, the conclusions of the Board, and the reasons therefor and such recommendation as the Board may make, will be submitted to the Secretary of State and if approved by him, shall be forwarded to the Bureau of the Budget for consideration and in the event of its approval, shall be transmitted to the President for submission to Congress.

CORDELL HULL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, August 20, 1942.

